

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard of a Workers'  
and Farmer's Movement

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## CALLES HAILS CATHOLICS INTO COURT

### Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW celebrated his 70th birthday last Monday. So did most of the British bourgeoisie. There was a time when Shaw was not such a great favorite with them, tho even today the government saphead who manages the British broadcasting service—a government monopoly—refused to allow George to take the air because the canny comedian would not tell him beforehand what he would say. This is one of Shaw's old publicity stunts, and it worked again.

It is said that Shaw is the richest literary man in the world. The public wants to hear what he has to say and the publishers must pay thru the nose. He charges as high as \$250 for a few columns of nonsense about Ireland, and \$2,500 for his views on America. There is more sense and philosophy in a short story by Ring Lardner, the American humorist, than there is in anything Shaw has written for several years. Shaw married a wealthy woman and he has been chasing wealth ever since. While the British workers were on strike against their masters, and the poisoned pens of every capitalist hack in Britain were scribbling against them Shaw had not a word to say in their behalf, but he vilified them just as soon as the strike was over.

WHAT Shaw wrote in the days of his youth and comparative freedom from the corrupting influence of wealth will be treasured for some time to come. But a new world is in birth and future generations will lift the clown's cap from the Shavian head and reveal the court jester in his true light, as a man who placed his gifts at the service of the British ruling class.

UNCLE SAM is liable to get clean mad, grab his whiskers in one hand and eat tail in the other and sell over to Europe to clean up on those who are abusing him, calling him "Shylock" and other nasty names. What poor Sam did was to lend those fellows several billions of dollars to make the world safe for democracy, hang the kaiser, free small nations, make the seas free, insure open covenants and make war scarce. Several of those things didn't happen, tho Sam himself stepped into the scrimmage. When the war was over Woodrow Wilson, at that time Sam's chief mouthpiece, went over to Europe to settle things nicely. He had a plan in his pocket to divide the world up among the big fellows.

BUT the big fellows over there did not like the idea of Sam stepping in and settling things for them and some of Sam's children over here got real sore with the mouthpiece. They said nasty things about poor Woodrow, even going to the limit of suggesting that he was seen hanging around questionable places in Paris. (Continued on page 2.)

### MOSCOW COMMUNISTS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PLENUM OF THE ALL-UNION PARTY

EDITORIAL NOTE:—Several capitalist papers have in the past two days carried news articles concerning the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party which has just ended in Moscow. It was stated that as a result of actions of the new opposition in the party, the Central Committee in its plenary session had decided to remove Comrade Gregory Zinoviev from the Political Bureau of the All-Union Communist Party. The DAILY WORKER publishes below a special cablegram from the director of the agitprop department of the Communist International concerning the response of the Moscow membership of the party to the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee, but no reference is made to any action of the plenum in regard to Comrade Zinoviev. Authentic news completely covering the decisions of the extremely important plenary session of the leading committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is expected to be received by The DAILY WORKER within the next day or two.

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

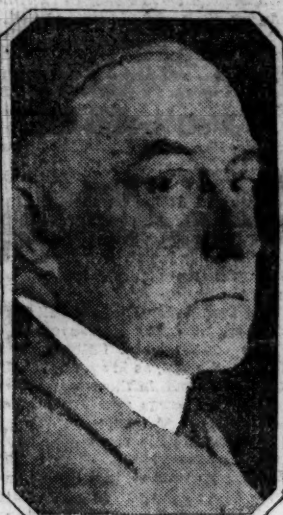
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 27.—Alexis I. Rykov today reported on the resolutions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party to the representatives of the Moscow organization of the Communist Party. After vigorous debate the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving all of the resolutions of the plenum of the Central Committee.

The resolution gives particular attention to the importance of the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee on the question of the conservation of the iron unity of the party and the struggle against factionalism. The factional work of the new opposition has led it in reality to a still greater deviation from Leninism, to an abandonment of its former positions and to ideological support of the revisionists of Leninism—Trotsky and others. The resolution approves the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee on the question of the recent re-election to the Soviets which proved a still greater mustering of the working classes and of the basic mass of the peasantry—the poor and middle peasants—around the Soviets, and considers that the opposition in its theses on the subject has mutilated and given a false estimate of the very results of the election. The opposition assertion approaches pessimism and a doubt of the power of the proletariat to lead the working masses of the city and country on the basis of a still greater strengthening of the union between the working class and the peasantry.

In analyzing the results of the British strike the opposition deviated from the correct tactics of the united front, demanding the withdrawal of the delegation of the Soviet trade unions from the Anglo-Russian committee for world trade union unity, which would inevitably weaken the influence of the Communist International upon the working masses in capitalist countries. The resolution points out the correctness and the timeliness of the decisions of the plenum on the questions of grain provisions and the construction of dwellings.

In conclusion the resolution states that there is a beginning of the energetic practical realization of the principles of inner-party democracy and appeals to the whole party—not to permit factions or new discussions.

### SECRETARY OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TESTIFIES AT HEARING



ROY O. WEST  
On the stand in Reed committee investigation of the Illinois primaries. He donated to Smith campaign.

Dies Rescuing Friend.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 27.—Joseph Richetti, 37, of Philadelphia, died today from overstraining his heart in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his drowning friend, Harry Meier, 24, of Reading, Pa.

### BOSS PARTIES DIVIDE COOK COUNTY OFFICES

#### Brennan and Crowe Had Secret Agreement

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Roy O. West, secretary of the national republican committee, testified before the senate investigating committee yesterday that the Crowe-Barrett-Brundage republican organization of Cook County and George E. Brennan, democratic organization had an agreement to divide the spoils of office in the county between them.

Senator Reed, chairman of the committee drew from the not unwilling witness the information that the Brennan-Crowe partners put up rival tickets with the understanding that some of them were to be defeated by mutual agreement and some elected.

Reed Appeared Shocked.

Reed feigned moral indignation when he heard this and the audience tittered knowingly. West admitted it was terrible and that his faction of the G. O. P. looked askance at such procedure.

"We are in favor of letting the democrats rule themselves and we to do the same," testified West. "Then the voters could decide."

This was so much in harmony with Reed's conception of correct procedure that he just contracted his eyebrows and took another bite out of his cigar.

Insull Had an Excuse.

Samuel Insull was scheduled to be the first to take the witness stand yesterday morning but his attorney asked for more time on the ground that Sam was busy. The committee gave him until Thursday. Insull was loquacious while on the stand the previous day until he was asked if he gave any money to the Crowe faction of the Cook County republican party. He was after admitting that he spent over \$150,000 in Frank L. Smith's interests and handed George E. Brennan, democrat, \$15,000. Brennan's entire expenditure was only \$20,000 according to figures given by the democratic nominee. Insull bought them all it seems.

The Wise Mr. Wise.

When Ray O. West stepped off the witness stand after the conclusion of yesterday's morning session, a person who identified himself as Joseph Wise, and claimed to represent "the labor press of America" stepped up to the committee table and asked Senator Reed if any of the labor leaders whose names were mentioned by Senator Caraway in connection with the gigantic campaign funds of candidates Smith and McKinley, would be asked to testify.

Caraway said: "I want to know how much money was given to John H. Walker and Frank Farrington, the men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois."

Not Debating Platform.

Senator Reed informed Mr. Wise that the committee had no intention of turning the investigation into a debate between people who have made attacks on each other. What Caraway said in the senate was not the committee's business.

Mr. Wise proceeded to take up the (Continued on page 2)

### INSULL DOES NOT HAVE TO CARE WHO IS U. S. SENATOR

Samuel Insull, the mid-west's electrical king, was cast today in the role of "angel" for the Illinois senatorial primary as the senate slush fund committee plunged into an investigation of charges of fraud and corruption in the recent election. Insull was revealed as a contributor to both Republican and democratic candidates in the senatorial primary.

Frank L. Smith, republican victor, the first witness, testified Insull gave "around \$100,000" to his campaign fund.

Smith also declared that the primary cost of his race for the senate was \$250,000. He did not know details, however, he told the committee.

Earlier George E. Brennan, who won the democratic nomination, declared that Insull contributed \$15,000 to his campaign. He added that he "knew" Insull had given \$125,000 to the Smith fund.

### Giving It to Them



Boss Cloakmaker, to Gangster: "Give it to them—We stand for law and order!"

### Wall St. And Rome Are Against Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary  
All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

CATHOLICS thruout the United States are being asked to pray for Mexico. It is obvious, however, that these prayers are not directed to any supernatural being. They are political prayers. Everyone of them is part of an ingenious religio-political dumb show, designed to mobilize all possible forces behind an attack upon the Mexican government.

The church in Mexico represents black reaction. Its interests are identical with the great landowning aristocracy, in support of which it has consistently opposed every move of the poor peasants to secure land and every move of the workers to free themselves from the domination of the ruling classes. The church supported the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat of Victoriano Huerta in 1912. It supported the revolt of Adolfo de la Huerta in 1924. It is trying to organize a counter-revolution against President Calles now.

Because of the reactionary role of the catholic hierarchy in Mexico, the Mexican constitution of 1917 prohibited the church from owning property, prohibited foreign-born priests from officiating in Mexico (two-thirds of all priests were foreigners), limited the total number of priests, excluded priests from participation in politics and secularized education. Calles has done no more than put these provisions into effect.

THE church has responded by organizing the "League for Religious Defense," Archbishop Mora y del Rio declaring explicitly that its object is "to create a grave situation and to paralyze the social and economic life of the country." The first step in this program has already been taken. An interdict has been laid upon Mexico. All public religious services have been discontinued; priests have been ordered to refrain from celebrating mass.

It is a reactionary political general strike of the clergy. But despite its considerable strength in certain sections, the power (Continued on page 2)

### HIGH LIGHTS IN CALLES' REPLY TO CATHOLIC CHURCH DECLARATION OF WAR ON MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

"THE only thing that manifesto will produce will be the abstention of some members of the rich classes from attendance upon festivities and functions of a pompous social character where their absence may produce surprise among the ingenious. But even these will not fail to attend the cabarets and places of amusement."

"ANOTHER very interesting group of actors in this religious conflict is that composed of professional agitators. They, under the cloak of catholicism, formed the National Catholic Party which feigned friendship with Madero and on the day following his assassination allied itself with Huerta."

"IN our country from the epoch of independence until our own days the intrusion of the Catholic church into temporal and political affairs has been a constant and historic problem with various aspects."

"NATURALLY my government does not intend to soften the amendments and additions to the penal code which the bad prelates or the catholic political leaders in our country have seized upon as a pretext to oppose the reconstructive social revolutionary work which we are endeavoring to carry on."

"EACH new manifestation of opposition or obstacle placed before our administration's tasks, my government will meet with new repressive measures."

### 7 ARCHBISHOPS, 30 BISHOPS HIT IN NEW ATTACK

#### Prelates Summoned for Pastoral Letter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—Following up its quick answer to the threat of economic boycott made by various catholic societies the Mexican government has issued summonses for Archbishop Mora y del Rio, seven other archbishops and 30 bishops who signed a pastoral letter read in all churches on Sunday in which the constitution of 1917, under the authority of which the government is acting, was denounced.

The summons does not mean the immediate arrest of the prelates but calls them to answer before the judiciary for their severe criticisms of the government. On top of this the government officially published new regulations under the constitution prohibiting religious teaching in the schools.

Rome Inspired Suspension. The pastoral letter of the archbishops announced that the inspiration for the closing of the churches after July 31st sprang from the Vatican.

Directions have been issued by the clergy for committees of laymen to keep open the churches for worship while members of the hierarchy are away.

Calles' Statement. The official acts of the government against the conspiracy of the church were supplemented by a statement by President Calles in which he warned the catholic church that they may go too far and denounced the recent activities of the church as a political movement under a religious mantle.

Labor Against Church. The Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) in a long session today unconditionally backed the stand of the government against the church and decided to carry on a struggle against the catholics who are supported by the rich landed and foreign imperialist interests.

Calles Lashes Clergy. President Calles, in his statement, characterized the catholic church leaders and clergy as elements who were attempting to lead an open rebellion against the government of Mexico. He particularly castigated the clergy for the printing, three consecutive times in the newspaper El Universal, a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Mexico City in which the constitution was held up to scorn.

New Measures. Calles' answer to the activities of the catholics he sums up: "Each new manifestation of opposition placed before our administration's tasks will meet with new repressive measures."

### CHURCHILL IN CHALLENGE TO SENATOR BORAH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Eng., July 27.—Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, in a statement issued here, replies to Senator Borah's charge that Churchill is starting a campaign for cancellation of the debt owed by Britain to the United States. Churchill challenges Borah to quote any passage from any speech or written article which would justify the charge.

Johnson Attacks Europe. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Hiram Johnson, senator from California, has issued a statement saying that French and British "show poor taste" by criticizing the United States as a Shylock. In part he says:

"The greatest of the English newspapers are denouncing us without stint. The French press is ablaze in its bitterness against us. The Italian papers emulate those of other countries in applying epithets to us. One of them shrieks at us: 'But there is one thing to be remembered outside of Europe; in the world there is Asia, and in Asia is Japan.'"

Mr. Mellon Fibs. "We have just learned from Mr. Mellon for the first time that in the case of Italy we forgave all of the money we loaned during the war and collected but half of that loaned after the war, and we learned this despite the fact that until now Mr. Mellon and his spokesmen in and out of congress insisted we were collecting every dollar of the principal due us."

### Children Loyal to Passaic Strike



Passaic strikers' children are 100% for the union. Here is a group greeting Albert Weisbord, strike leader.



## SCORE POLICE FOR ASSAULT ON STRIKERS

### Police and Company Officials Dodge

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—Police Commissioner McLaughlin is silent on the accusation of Samuel Untermyer, who took up the case for the I. R. T. strikers, of the unprovoked and brutal attack on the strikers by twenty-five city detectives last Friday.

Untermyer addressed a letter, yet unanswered, to McLaughlin, asking for an inquiry with the officers of the meeting of the strikers had closed at about 11 o'clock, most men going home, a few remaining with the officers of the union closing up the hall. When they came out, the detectives set upon them with blackjacks and beat a number of men whose names are given.

#### Deliberate Attack.

"I am assured," says Untermyer, "that there is evidence that these men from headquarters went there for the purpose of making such an assault. Two women who were upon the scene testify that they heard one of the plain clothes men say to the others, 'Don't wait, give it to them as soon as they come out.' And that appears to have been the program that was adopted."

Three reporters from capitalist newspapers are named as witnesses, as are seven uniformed policemen whose numbers are given, who would testify that the attack was unprovoked and brutal, as well as the strikers who were attacked. Untermyer takes a fling at the capitalist press by saying:

#### Capitalist Press Kills Reporter's Stories

"Men tell me that while the reporters who have covered the case and know the facts have been most sympathetic with the point of view of the men, their stories have been so blue pencilled that they have not been able to acquaint the public with the facts."

"They say they have repeatedly called attention to the fact that when the Interborough was earning 22 per cent per annum on its capital stock, it was paying the men \$1.70 per day for ten hours work. When they were coming money the men did not participate in their prosperity, but when they are no longer making money the men are asked to submit to being underpaid. Apparently it is one of those rules that works only one way."

#### Police Fairy Tales.

The police commissioner, strangely, says he "has received no complaint." So he officially refuses to talk. Unofficially, he says that the strikers "were fighting among themselves and the detectives sought to break up the melee, whereupon the strikers turned on the detectives, who had to resort to their clubs to protect themselves."

James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, tells a different fairy story. He says the strikers took the detectives for "secret service men of the company, who were organized by a man named Beakey a few years ago. The police acted properly, said Quackenbush, who seemed highly to approve of the beating of strikers, though he dodged the question as to whether he had asked the detectives to do it.

#### Pickets Pull Out 63.

"The strike committee resents and denies the statement that the strikers were in a fight," says the strike committee, which adds that their pickets have pulled out 63 more men since the renewal of the strike. "The strike committee points out the obvious fact that the I. R. T. officials are behind the unprovoked attack upon the strikers. No one at police headquarters could be found to take the responsibility."

### Shell Kills Four Soldiers in Maneuvers

CUNEO, Italy, July 27.—Four soldiers were killed and five wounded when a shell exploded in the midst of maneuvers of a mountain artillery regiment here.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

So Woodrow returned and got a whipping. Which was the end of Woodrow.

SAM finally decided to leave Europe to its fate and proceeded to collect the money he lent them to make the world safe for democracy and incidentally give more elbow room to the products of American manufacturers in markets which were formerly near-monopolized by the nations which had lost most of the fighting in the world war. Sam found that he had some difficulty in getting his money back and he got sore. Who wouldn't?

HE settled with some of them. But even those that settled had a bellyache every time they had to pay an installment on the debt. England was the first big power to cough up. Then Italy and several small nations.

## Wall Street and Rome Against Mexico

(Continued from page 1)

of the church among the masses of Mexico has been broken. It is the international phase of the conflict that makes it so serious.

According to the public admission of Archbishop Mora y del Rio, it was the pope of Rome who advised the interdict upon the country. In the United States there has been an undoubted rapprochement between the pope and the dominant capitalistic interests, as was evidenced at the recent eucharistic congress, in the glorification of which protestants and Jews participated—so ostentatiously in fact that there could be no doubt that the congress was not Roman catholic, in the religious sense, but political.

IT is no accident that the eucharistic congress occupied itself so extensively with assaults upon Mexico. It is no accident either that the interdict from Rome follows closely after.

The eucharistic congress came at a time when American imperialism was carrying on its ruthless offensive against Mexico's land and oil laws. Wall Street and Washington, no less than the catholic church, is interested in fomenting counter-revolution in Mexico. Imperialism and reaction are inseparable bedfellows. It is now plain that the rapprochement of American capitalists with the catholic church was largely for the purpose of utilizing the church as a political instrument for the subjugation of Latin-American countries.

That is why the present church conflict in Mexico receives such prominence in the United States. That is why public "praying" is conducted here.

The whole move bears the unmistakable earmarks of having been initiated in the United States, to provide an entering wedge for American interests eager to weaken the Calles regime.

IN the present situation, Calles must rely more than ever upon the Mexican masses. They are sure allies against imperialism and counter-revolution. It is, therefore, unfortunate from all points of view that he should at this very moment be engaged in a maneuver to break up the organization of the Mexican railroad workers. These dubious maneuvers must stop if Calles is to have the solid support which he unquestionably should have in his struggle against reaction. The Mexican government is making a sincere fight against imperialism. It must at the same time demonstrate its confidence in the masses of its own people.

Never was the Mexican government in greater need of support. The imperialist and reactionary elements are united on an international scale. The Mexican clergy would never dare to go as far as they have gone if they were not stimulated from outside.

The Mexican archbishop now threatens to excommunicate President Calles and all his subordinates. And this—no more than the carefully organized public prayers—is intended to influence a non-earthly god.

## Boss Parties Divide Political Offices

(Continued from page 1)

cudgels for the political purity of Mr. Walker and waxed wrathful. Reed said it was by no means definitely decided that no labor leaders would be called.

#### Reed For Polite Language.

If they had any statement of facts to be made he said the committee would consider such a statement. But the committee would insist on facts. Alluding to the attempt of Frank L. Smith to read an attack on Senator Caraway into the record, Reed declared that he would not stand for anybody coming before the committee and calling a senator, a congressman, a constable or even a newspaper editor a scandal-monger.

Mr. Wise continued to erupt so finally the senator got peeved and said: "You have more heat in your head than sense. I have to give you courteous treatment but if you are not able to take it, then you can do as you please."

The internal squabbles of the Cook County republicans may be aired at future sessions of the committee. As Charles V. Barrett, pillar of the Crow machine, was leaving the courtroom yesterday after adjournment of the morning session, he said to one of his henchmen, "We have not started yet."

#### Had Plenty of Boodle.

West with a cynical grin gave the names of the principal leaders of the various republican factions in Cook County. He is a McKinley man. McKinley is supposed to have spent \$1,000,000 in trying to win the G. O. P. nomination for senator.

Fred Lundin had his own organization and while the "poor Swede" supported McKinley, at least one of his ward organizations of which a man by the name of Monaghan was chief, supported McKinley. The McKinley crowd simply let this ward go and did not bother with it.

West testified that the Lundin-Small group controlled about six or seven wards in Cook County and were strong in the southern part of the state.

James Simpson, president of Marshall Field and Company was subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Chester A. Willoughby, Senator McKinley's secretary, was the first to take the witness stand at the morning session.

He resumed his testimony where he

As soon as they settled they got a loan from Wall Street. France dodged and is still dodging. Now England is squawking. Angry words are being tossed back and forth across the ocean. Money talks, whether you have it or not.

THE capitalist press would make it appear that our Uncle Sam is about as easy as the country hick who buys his annual municipal building when he pays his yearly visit to the city. The sap who holds the weeping lady's child while she goes into the store to buy a nipple is a smart aleck compared to him. But Sam is about as crazy as a fox. He is not worrying. A haggler will stand a lot of punishment if he thinks he can make a profit out of a deal. Uncle has the dough. He is taking it from everywhere. He can afford to let the bankrupt European capitalists howl, too, to amuse himself he will feign indignation for a while. He is now enjoying himself extracting his debtors' teeth. They will be worse before they get better.

## INSULL, TRACTION KING, CONTRIBUTED TO THREE DIFFERENT PARTY CHEST

Samuel Insull scored again in the senate slush investigation when Roy O. West, secretary of the National Republican committee admitted on the witness stand that the public utility monarch contributed \$10,000 to the Deeneen group candidate for the senatorial nomination, William McKinley. Insull gave over \$150,000 to Frank L. Smith and \$15,000 to Brennan, the democrat. This brings the Insull contributions to \$168,735.

left off the previous day, first telling of a second McKinley headquarters in Chicago. It was operated by Andrew Russell of Jacksonville, Ill.

"Why didn't you tell us about this headquarters yesterday?" asked Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri.

"I forgot it," Willoughby explained. "Where were your headquarters?" "In the Great Northern Hotel, and the other was in the New York Life Insurance building."

"Why did you have two separate headquarters in Chicago?"

"The first headquarters was in Mr. Russell's own private office and we used his rooms until we opened the headquarters at the hotel."

"Why didn't you move your whole business over to the hotel?" asked Reed.

"Mr. Russell stayed there to conduct his own business," was the reply.

Did Not Know What Russell Did. "Did you know what Mr. Russell was doing there?"

"No sir?"

The Philanthropic Senator. Reed sought to learn the extent of McKinley's philanthropic contributions before and during the senatorial campaign. The senator's political foes have charged he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in this fashion to popularize his support.

"Did the senator make any subscriptions or contributions to churches, colleges or other public institutions in the last twelve months?" Reed asked.

"No sir," said Willoughby. "He made regular donations every year. Mr. (H. A.) Green can tell you about them, I don't know."

"Isn't it a fact that Senator McKinley made several large contributions to churches and colleges during or just before this campaign?" Reed asked.

"No more than in the preceding years."

"Well, if he made these contributions, how much were they?"

"I don't know," answered the witness. "It was his usual plan to give so much a year to schools, colleges and churches."

"Didn't Senator McKinley make a large contribution to a colored church here in Chicago during the campaign?"

"He made a contribution to a Negro college."

Arrest Brother of Slain Man.

DANVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Virgil Gastineau, 33, brother of John M. Gastineau, wealthy Lancaster farmer, mysteriously murdered last February, was jailed here today, charged with killing his brother to obtain \$23,000 in life insurance carried by the dead man.

## POINCARE GETS BY FIRST TEST IN PARLIAMENT

### England to Grant Loan Pending U. S. Credit

PARIS, July 27.—By appealing to "clear-sighted patriotism" to shorten the discussion on the question of adjourning all interpellations until the financial bill was discussed and passed, the new Poincare cabinet got a vote of confidence today from the chamber of deputies of 358 to 131 votes.

This first vote of confidence was expected, but whether Poincare can put across his financial bill is another thing. It is his plan to load the burden of taxation upon the workers by an increased indirect taxation upon necessities. The workers already pay more than their share of taxation by this method, and the rich simply refuse to pay direct taxes against capital.

As a compromise, Poincare's declaration to the chamber said that indirect taxation would be increased, but that some direct taxes would be imposed upon "acquired wealth" to form a repayment fund for the national defense bonds.

#### Pay by "Capacity."

As to the foreign debts, the Poincare declaration was somewhat enigmatical. He said:

"As well as ourselves, our creditor nations, whom we have a firm desire to pay in so far as our capacity will permit, have an interest before all in our putting an end to this monetary crisis."

There is considerable optimism in the tone of the premier, but few facts to back it up. It is known that ratification of the British-French agreement will be easy compared to that of the Mellon-Berenger agreement. The majority of the chamber is against ratifying the latter. Even some of Poincare's cabinet are opposed to it.

#### Hopes to Cut Terms.

It is believed that Poincare intends to get the chamber to adjourn for vacations, and before it meets again obtain such formal modification as possible in an effort to get it ratified at a later date.

The declaration of Jacques Duboin, member of the national "experts" commission, published Sunday, gives an idea of what France expects to help her thru until the Mellon-Berenger pact is ratified and loans can be obtained from America. He says:

#### England Gives Loan.

"It is true, so far as America is concerned, that no direct credit will be granted us before ratification of the Washington agreement. But it is the Washington agreement. But it is land and Holland specifically, a formal promise of immediate and ample sufficient aid to assure complete functioning of the experts' plan."

Part of the experts' plan includes a lengthening of the work day.

## Oakland and Frisco Will Join in Labor Day Parade, the Plan

OAKLAND, Calif., July 27.—One of the biggest events in the labor movement of the East Bay district is expected to come with Labor Day, when not only will the labor unions of Alameda county turn out to show its power in a great parade, but these will be joined by the labor unions of San Francisco, who will come to Oakland en masse to join their fellow workers on the Oakland side.

Oakland locals are making arrangements to make it a 100 per cent turn out, while the co-operation from San Francisco is looked upon as sure to make the whole demonstration a success.

"The organization which fails to respond on this occasion will be an oddity," says one Oakland labor leader.

#### Auto Collision Fatal.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—Henry Royer, Schuyler county farmer and his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Hickman, are unconscious in a hospital at Rushville and believed to be fatally injured as the result of a collision on the Macomb hard road this morning with a car driven by S. J. Stahner of Davenport, Iowa. The Stahner party was enroute to Keokuk to attend a funeral.

#### Investigate Freight Rate.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered an investigation of the proposal to increase freight rates on iron and steel articles, in carloads, from Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., to Chicago and intermediate points via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. The proposed increases average six cents per 100 pounds.

## General Strike Called on I. R. T.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Interborough strikers issued a call today for a general strike of employees in all departments of the I. R. T., and the B. M. T., to become effective at five o'clock Saturday morning.

## Lincoln's Son Helped to Crucify the Workers Under Capitalist System

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, the only son of the civil war president, is dead and with him ends the name.

Abraham Lincoln, the father, died a martyr to the cause of emancipation; the son ended his days in the lap of luxury and ease.

Lincoln, the father, helped strike the chains of chattel slavery from the limbs of millions of black men.

Lincoln, the son, helped fasten the chains of wage slavery on the limbs of labor, of all colors.

Both the father and son were lawyers. Both entered the politics of their day. Both were human symbols of the deep-going struggles of their times.

Abraham Lincoln typified the energetic, industrial north struggling against the landed, slave-holding aristocratic south. Lincoln became the political head, in Washington, of youthful American capitalism in its great crisis. He was its war president. The success of "The North" unleashed the forces of capitalism over the whole nation, not only for "The North" but also for "The South." In fact, the capitalist development of "The South" dates practically from the ending of the civil war.

Robert Todd Lincoln, the son, just coming to manhood in the heat of the civil war, became the embodiment of the social forces let loose by that war.

He was a captain under General Grant and saw the fall of Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He saw an old social institution die. Then he became secretary of war in President Garfield's cabinet in 1881. Later he went as American ambassador to London, returning in the panic year of 1893.

Lincoln, the son, immediately took up the practice of law in Chicago, becoming special counsel for the Pullman company, just organized in 1867. Evidently Lincoln, the son, did well as a corporation lawyer, for he rose rapidly in the favor of the parasite stockholders.

It was in 1893 that the Pullman company reduced wages one-fourth although the cost of everything in its model town, of rent, water, gas and other fundamental necessities remained the same.

Gustav Myers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes," tells of the conditions at Pullman, that Lincoln, the son, as lawyer was called on to defend, in these words:

"As the average yearly pay of at least 4,497 of the company's wage workers was little more than \$600, or to be exact, \$613.85—a reduction of (one fourth), in a large number of cases, was equivalent to forcing these workers to yield up their labor for substantially nothing. Numerous witnesses testified before the special commission appointed later by President Cleveland, that at times their bi-weekly checks ran variously from four cents to one dollar. The company could not produce evidence to disprove this. These sums represented the company's indebtedness to them for their labor, after the company had deducted rent and other charges. Such manifold robberies aroused the bitterest resentment among the company's employees, since especially it was a matter of authentic knowledge, disclosed by the company's own reports, that the Pullman factories were making enormous profits. At this time, the Pullman workers were \$70,000 in arrears to the company for rent alone."

These were the conditions that led up to the historic Pullman strike that was inaugurated May 11, 1894.

Carroll D. Wright, for a time United States commissioner of labor, said of this struggle, and the greater strike following, that it was "probably the most expensive and far-reaching labor controversy which

can properly be classed among the historic controversies of this generation." The class struggle was deepening.

It was the American Railway Union, composed of various grades of workers on a large number of railroads, that declared a sympathetic strike under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs. The young American capitalist tyranny, using its governmental power in Washington, ruthlessly crushed this strike. The whole press, that had called for the freeing of the slaves in the South, now united as one to crucify wage labor in the North. The strike leaders were thrown into prison, the strikers were shot down by the troops, while the whole judicial machinery was placed at the service of the railroad corporations.

Back of George M. Pullman, head of the Pullman company, stood Marshall Field, Chicago's most powerful merchant prince. The Pullman strike was therefore a struggle on behalf of all labor to organize and fight for its rights in the metropolis of the west.

Lincoln, the son, was on the side of the bosses in this class war and when George M. Pullman died, he was made president of the Pullman company. When he resigned this position, in 1911, he was made chairman of the board of directors.

It is significant that during the closing years of his life, Lincoln, the son, saw the Negro porters of the Pullman company waging a successful struggle against the modern slavery to which they are condemned.

While the Pullman workers were girding for new struggles, Lincoln, the son, who had received his reward from his capitalist masters, lived on the Lake Shore Drive, or what is commonly known in Chicago as "The Gold Coast." He was a member of the Union League Club that fosters "open shop" schemes and "Landis Award" plans for the crushing of the aspirations of labor. In his closing days he safely confined himself to the study of algebra problems and astronomy, and played golf after the fashion of John D. Rockefeller.

Even the capitalist press gave but little space to his going. There are too many "bought and paid for" of his kind, for any one of them to attract much attention.

New "rail-splitters" will rise from among the people to wage the new struggles of the now rising social order.

Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

## WINDOW WASHERS OF NEW YORK IN OPEN SHOP FIGHT

### Union Appeals to Workers for Co-operation

NEW YORK, July 26.—New York window cleaners, members of Local No. 8 of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, are engaged in a fight with seven companies who have declared for the open shop and non-union conditions.

The union has issued the following appeal to organized workers in New York City.

#### Appeal to Workers.

Seven window cleaning companies have declared a lockout on the men and made war against the union. The union has taken up the challenge and is putting up a fight.

But in order to carry on the fight more effectively the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 8 appeals to all unions and members for moral support.

The following window cleaning companies are on strike: Prudential, Empire City, Dry Dock, Grand City, Majestic, Commercial, Ace and Reliable.

Every union member is requested to use all his influence to see that men working for the above concerns shall not clean windows at their places of work, and see that only union window cleaners shall do the cleaning. Fraternally yours,

Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 8.

## Democrats to Use the Tariff as Issue for Fall Election Drive

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—Tariff is the issue in this year's elections, says the democratic national committee in an exultant statement, based on the failure of the republican administration to relieve the distress of the farmers.

It argues that the farm relief debate disclosed the injustice of the Fordney-McCumber high tariff law in a way that will seriously embarrass the administration in the November election. Moreover, the uncovering of bribery and corruption and wholesale use of money in Pennsylvania, the citadel of high tariff protection, is looked upon by the democratic managers as especially helpful to themselves.

They suggest that the republicans were setting out to buy control of the next senate in order to continue the private benefits of high tariff rates to manufacturers. Vane of Pennsylvania is cited, with his \$800,000 bid for a seat. The democrats propose that all senatorial nominees be pledged as to how they will vote on the seating of Vane.

## ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

## A Little Catechism on a Big Matter

QUESTION: What is the chief purpose of the party and of every party member?

ANSWER: To popularize the party among the working masses, to make the workers acquainted with the party and what it stands for, to show why every worker should join the party.

QUESTION: What is one of the ways in which every party member can participate in this great task?

ANSWER: By distributing far and wide the new pamphlet by Comrade Ruthenberg, "THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, WHAT IT STANDS FOR, WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN."

QUESTION: What does this pamphlet do?

ANSWER: This little pamphlet—it sells at five cents, to party units at 2½ cents—tells in simple language that every worker can understand what our party is, what it stands for, and why the workers should join it. It is a very attractive little pamphlet, clearly and simply written, and beautifully illustrated. Every worker will read it if only you get it into his hands.

QUESTION: How can every party member participate in this great task of telling the workers what our party stands for?

ANSWER: Every party unit should send in an order for a batch of pamphlets, making TWENTY PER MEMBER OF THE UNIT. The pamphlets should be distributed:

1—By shop nuclei in their shops. A PAMPHLET FOR EVERY WORKER IN YOUR SHOP.

2—By street nuclei (international branches) in their neighborhoods. Organize house-to-house distributions. A PAMPHLET FOR EVERY WORKER IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

3—By section and city organizations at all demonstrations and meetings. The pamphlets should be on display at every affair, meeting, demonstration, etc. It must be announced and advertised by speakers and so on.

4—By every single party member among his fellow workers and friends. Carry a small supply of pamphlets with you and get every friend you meet to buy one of them.

TELL THE WORKERS WHAT YOUR PARTY STANDS FOR! SOMETHING FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO DO!

Send in your orders to: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Watch for this section tomorrow!



## ELECTRICIANS IN ASSOCIATION TO GET INTO UNION

### Ask Union to End Bad Closed Book Policy

NEW YORK, July 27.—(FP)—“From now on I’m going to devote my life to the labor movement!” declared one of the Interborough subway strikers to the Electrical Workers Association. He spoke with sincerity that admitted no doubt. He thanked the organization for the support it had given to the subway strikers. The association had been trying to organize power house workers and when the strike came, called upon all such workers to join the fight with the Consolidated Railroad Workers.

**Organize to Get Into Union.**  
The Electrical Workers Association is an organization of electricians working for contractors, public utilities, or elsewhere, who cannot get into Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has closed its books. The men have been organizing since April and have succeeded in winning nearly 3,000 workers in that time.

Their officers state that there are about 12,000 electrical workers who should be eligible to Local 3 in greater New York who are not members because the union's policy bars them. Local 3 has a membership of 4,500, practically all in the building trades.

**Does Not Sign Agreements.**  
The difference in wages is one of the big incentives of the nonunion men to seek admittance to Local 3. The union scale is \$12, \$8 for helpers, and from \$2.40 up for apprentices. Non-union workers get about half this pay on building jobs, finishing work, repair jobs, etc., and about \$6 to \$7.50 for the few top men in the public utilities—light and power houses, telephone company, etc.

The Electrical Workers Association takes in all bona fide electricians and its aim is to get them into Local 3 if possible. The association does not serve as a union by refraining from signing agreements, providing benefits, or doing other business usually handled by a union.

**May Unite With Brotherhood.**  
The association's Bulletin for July 24 contains a copy of a letter sent to the executive committee by H. H. Broach, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who promises to confer with the men soon. A union of all Electrical Workers; and Every Electrical Worker a Union Man is the organization's slogan.

### Thousand Hat Frame Workers on Strike

NEW YORK, July 27.—One thousand hat frame workers are striking for their union demands: unemployment insurance, a 15 per cent wage increase, and that manufacturers stop working at the bench. Shops are small and the employers like to act as piece-setters. Only about 10 of the shops employ 30 or more workers, while the rest have three to twelve workers.

## CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AIDS PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS AND STRIKING BRITISH MINERS

Chicago Typographical Union at its last meeting unanimously voted to send \$500 to the striking textile workers of Passaic.

The constitutional limit of \$50 was donated to the striking British coal-diggers and notice served that at the next meeting an appropriation of \$1,000 would be asked for.

## Passaic Strikers Won't Be Fooled



—From Textile Workers' Strike Bulletin.

## WORKERS RUSH TO RELIEF OF PASSAIC STRIKE

### Many Conferences to Be Held Next Month

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—Hot weather is having little effect on relief activities throughout the country in support of the Passaic textile strike.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Toledo, Ohio, have just been heard from with enthusiastic and successful relief conferences. In both cities the delegates of labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations pledged their organizations to unstinted support of the struggle of the 16,000 striking textile workers for a union and a living wage.

The general relief committee of textile strikers, at 743 Main avenue, reports the following conferences have been arranged: Utica, August 6, at Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte street; Cincinnati, August 17, at Labor Temple, 1818 Walnut street; Milwaukee, July 29, at Labor Lyceum, 759 Eighth street; Waukegan, Ill.; July 27, at Slavonic National Home, Tenth and McAllister avenue.

## Movie Operators Make Demands; Bosses Train Scabs with Army Help

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—A wage of \$75 a week, and a working week of 40 hours is the demand of the Motion Picture Operators' Protective Union in the capital. This demand is flatly rejected by the theater owners thru their scale committee. A strike is anticipated on Sept. 1, unless one or the other side changes its attitude. The existing scale is \$65 for a 42-hour week.

In refusing to consider the union's demand, the scale committee for the Theater Managers' Association declared that it meant an increase of \$70,000 in wages to the union members. At the same time, preparing to meet a strike emergency, managers claimed that only 100 out of 300 licensed operators in the District of Columbia belong to the union.

Thomas A. Reed, president of the union, ridiculed the claim of the managers that any wage increase must be accompanied by an increase in the admission charge. He asked why the renovating of the theaters was not an equally good excuse for boosting prices.

The theater musicians and stage hands, whose contracts expire next year, are preparing demands similar to those of the moving picture operators. They may assist the strikers if strikebreakers are used in the present contest.

Sergeant H. Saum of the army signal corps has been secured by the managers as instructor in a school for instruction of the managers and assistant managers in operating the machines, so that every manager may be a strikebreaker.

## CHURCHES DODGE MOVE FOR PROBE OF IMPERIALISM

### All Alike Give Alibi, Baptists "Lose" Note

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—Need for more light on the concessions that American capital has secured in foreign countries since the war—concessions that may lead to another war more calamitous to the world than the last one—formed the theme of a conference held in Washington July 23 under the leadership of the People's Reconstruction League.

Speakers at this meeting appeared agreed that the American public conscience is not just now sensitive to what American capital may be doing in the Near East, in Latin America or in the Orient. But hope was expressed that the senate committee on foreign relations, headed by Senator Borah, might investigate the danger that this spread of American dollar imperialism would lead to war.

**Presbyterians Won't Touch It.**  
Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the league, advocating a rigid investigation of the trend of these concessions, said that he had tried in vain to get the aid of the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal boards in securing the inquiry. The secretary of the Presbyterian board has reported: "The board feels that in view of the non-commercial and non-political character of foreign missionary interests in non-Christian lands, it would be better for it not to participate in the proposed movement."

**Congregationalists Give Alibi.**  
Dr. James L. Barton, veteran secretary of the Congregational General Board of Foreign Missions, wrote that his board had rarely taken any part in discussion of political questions or economic problems. It had made an exception in the case of ratification of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey, because failure of ratification may end the work of his organization in Turkey. They would not enter into any demand for investigation of American investments abroad.

**Baptists "Lose Letter."**  
Inasmuch as Marsh had proposed that the Rockefeller oil concessions and plans in various foreign countries be included in the investigation, he was not surprised that the Baptist board "lost" his letter. It was obvious that the rich pew-holder class in America would not want its foreign commercial conquests and industrial invasions disturbed by a probe committee of congress.

Marsh told the conference that Secretary Mellon was in Europe to saddle a new Dawes plan on France, and he intimated that the investment bankers were likely to pick a democrat candidate to replace Coolidge, in the White House in order to carry on the game of concessions by a bipartisan arrangement.

## WOMEN OF THE I. R. T. STRIKE JOIN STRUGGLE

### Many Sisters from Other Trades Meet Them

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Wives and women relatives of Interborough subway strikers are learning what women can do in the labor movement. Active women workers in trade unions and in the general labor movement talked to Interborough women at a special meeting at strike headquarters. Although it was the hottest night of the year, a group of 30 or more assembled.

**But They Did Get It.**  
"The Interborough can't get the injunction," Susan Brandeis, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, encouraged the women. She explained that the Danbury hatmakers' case, which the Interborough thinks is a precedent, rests on the theory that the workers voluntarily made the agreement and then broke it. She declared that Interborough workers did not willingly enter the company union agreement and hence cannot be responsible for breaking it.

**Women from Other Industries.**  
Anne Washington Craton, who has organized for the International Ladies' Garment Workers, for the millinery workers and other unions, told of the possibilities of women's auxiliaries, referring particularly to the machinists' union women's groups. Helen Black told how the women and girls helped the furriers win their 17-week strike.

Lena Chernenko won much applause for her story of what women in Passaic have done in the six months' fight there. Mrs. Bresnac and three other Passaic women workers came over with Lena Chernenko to cheer the Interborough women. Nellie Nearing told of what women in Europe are doing in the labor movement and others told about the organization of women's auxiliaries in American mine fields.

**Gurley Flynn Speaks.**  
Clara Michelson, secretary of the emergency committee for strikers' relief, assisted Mrs. Edward P. Lavin in presiding. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn led the women, upon invitation of the strikers, down into the main hall, where she addressed the large assembly.

## Bolivia Carried Tale to U. S. and Peru of Chilean Secret Offer

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 27.—It is reported in the Chilean press, with some degree of heat, that Bolivia has broken faith with Chile over the negotiations initiated by Chile to settle the Tazna-Arica territorial dispute by giving Bolivia a strip in the region from a line eight miles south of Morro in exchange for certain things and for mutual defense. It is claimed that Bolivia disclosed the offer to both United States and Peru.

On the surface, it was supposed to be an exchange of territory for cash and tariff preferences. Secretly, it was to be for the mutual defense of the two countries. Young Bolivians were to be trained in Chilean naval and military academies. Chile was to hand over three ships to be manned by Bolivians for defense of the northern coast. And there a submarine base and airplane base mentioned in the Tacna-Arica zone. Chile offered a long-term loan to Bolivia, to be covered by compensation to Chile and possibly to Peru.

## Chicago Needle Trade Workers to Hear Talk on Industrial Issues

The Chicago needle trades workers are invited to attend a special meeting called by the local needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, to be held Wednesday evening, July 28, at the Northwest Hall, 2403 West North avenue, corner of Western avenue.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. and all workers in the industry are asked to attend. The needs of the workers will be dealt with by Sister Ida Rothstein, who will speak on "The Needle Trades' Most Burning Issues; Amalgamation and the 40-Hour Week."

## American Consul Gets Uruguayan Government to Break Boat Strike

Montevideo, Uruguay, July 27.—The American consul, C. Gaylord Marsh, with the assistance of Uruguayan marines sent on board at his request, forced the crew of the freight steamer the West Mahwah, to go to sea when the crew refused to take the ship out until the conditions were corrected.

The ship is an American one, bound for Los Angeles. Local labor papers point out that the incident shows how the recent American loan of \$45,000,000 to the government of Uruguay has made that country's government the servant of American capitalist interests in suppressing strikes.

## Tariff on Cattle and Beef Helps Only the Big Packing Houses

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In a book analyzing the effects of the present tariff rates on cattle and beef the Brookings Institute of Economics finds that this tariff does not help the cattle and beef industry. Instead, it loads an unnecessary burden on the industry and the consuming public.

It shows that since the depression of 1920-25 in the cattle industry America is beginning to import beef, and hence a tariff will serve to boost prices, while the cattle grower is pretty thoroughly out of business anyhow. Dealers in beef will reap a high profit in the future if the tariff is retained, but the farmer will not.

## FUR WORKERS GET HELP FROM GARMENT UNION

### Chicago I. L. G. W. U. Donates \$1,000

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union donated \$1,000 to Local 46, Chicago Fur Workers' Union, so that the fur workers could better carry on their strike.

The United Hebrew Trades at their last meeting decided to appeal to the 22 unions affiliated to it that they help the fur workers' strike morally and financially.

The letter sent by the bosses threatening the workers that have gone on strike with the loss of their jobs and declaring that they would no longer deal with the union has only strengthened the determination of the strikers to win their battle with the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association. The union members have turned the letters over to the union.

Strike headquarters have again been moved back to the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor street.

A break in the ranks of the bosses belonging to the association is expected before the week is over. Quite a number of the bosses that are still in the association are urging that the association sign up with the union. The die-hards insist on operating their shops on a non-union basis. It is expected that those that are seeking to effect an agreement with the union will bolt from the association, leaving the die-hards to themselves.

Fear is expressed among the bosses that if this strike continues many orders that must be filled will be cancelled and shipped elsewhere.

## Bricklayers' Union Offers \$25,000 Reward for Bombers' Capture

CLEVELAND, July 27.—A reward of \$25,000 has been offered by Local No. 5 of the bricklayers' union for the arrest and conviction of those who placed a bomb in the automobile of Edward Spencer, business agent of the union.

## SPEEDING UP OF LABOR BASIC REASON FOR LAST YEAR'S BIG PROFITS, SAYS THE GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—So far as the capitalists and their ability to take profits out of the workers are concerned, the year of 1925 was a banner year for American industry, according to the department of commerce's year book just issued. The department is particularly elated that the bosses have forced more efficiency out of the workers. This speeding up of labor is claimed as an important achievement. The following summary is given out:

**Considered as an entirety the industry and commerce of the United States during 1925 reached the highest levels ever attained in our history, not even excepting the years of abnormal war activity," says the book in summarizing conditions in general.**

**More Efficiency the Reason.**  
"Nevertheless apart from heavy speculation in the securities market, the year was not one of credit inflation or boom psychology. The high activity of business represented the continuance of conditions scarcely interrupted since the middle of 1922. The basic reason for the greater volume of business has been the increasing efficiency of industry and commerce.

**Manufacturing Output Increased.**  
"During the summer of 1924 there had been a temporary recession of modest proportions in the activity of business, so that the volume of production and domestic trade for the year was slightly less than in 1923. This small loss in ground was more than recovered last year. The department of commerce index for the quantitative volume of manufacturing output indicates a production 10½ per cent greater than in 1924, 5 per cent greater than in 1923, and more than 25 per cent greater than in either 1919 or 1920.

**Record Lumber Output.**  
"The corresponding index of mineral production showed an increase of nearly 5 per cent over 1924, the anthracite strike alone accounting for the fact that the peak of 1923 was not surpassed. The output of forest products attained record proportions. Building construction was more active than ever.

## GOLDEN WEST MEANS MISERY FOR WORKERS

### Youth Finds Greeley's "Go West" the Bunk

By M. PERLIN  
Jack is a young boy 16 years old. His mother is a widow with three other children besides him. On account of this he was forced to go to work as soon as he graduated from public school.

He got himself a job at the Alexander Woolen Company, 305 West Adams St., where he received \$13 a week of which he gave \$8 a week to his mother. With what was left he bought his clothing, shoes and as much as he could, he saved.

**Saves \$10.**  
After working 5 months he saved \$10. When summer came and all his friends, that were still going to school had gone on a vacation Jack became lonely and his day's work seemed very long for him. He was afraid to tell his mother that the work was too hard for him. He made up his mind to go west.

One warm morning, when he was supposed to go to work, he took with him a shirt, a pair of hiking pants and a few other things including his \$10 and started for the west.

After riding in autos, stealing rides on trains and walking a good distance he arrived in Denver, Col. It took him seven days to get there. While going there he slept in wheat fields, haystacks and prairies. He arrived in Denver penniless, hungry, tired, and with blisters on his feet.

**Unable to Find Job.**  
He started to look for a job—but with no results. He wrote a letter to his pal in Chicago. In it he told him that West was beautiful—but not for a poor worker.

He then started for home. When he reached Farburg, Neb., he went to the city hall. With tears in his eyes he told the sheriff what had happened to him. He begged the sheriff to have pity on him and put him in jail for a few days so he could rest his tired body.

"The sheriff looked at him with a cold stare and in a gruff voice he told him to go back where he came from. "But sheriff," pleaded Jack, "I'm tired and broke. What shall I do?"

"Who wants to know your hard luck stories," said the sheriff. "Get out of here and be quick too." Jack left crying bitterly.

**Goes Hungry.**  
He sometimes got a meal in a restaurant in return for washing a pile of dirty dishes. There were many days that he went without a meal. One day he went onto a train. The conductor found that he had no ticket and threw him off the moving train. Jack was badly bruised.

"At last after much suffering he arrived in Chicago. He was an awful sight to look at. In one month's time he had lost 15 pounds.

Now he has his old job back again. He knows he can never enjoy the outdoor life. He must always work in order to exist.

## The NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE DAILY WORKER

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The publication of a series of articles of unusual interest and value to workers:

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This great series will run in addition to other features to be announced soon—but alone is good reason to

SUBSCRIBE!



SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER



# Workers (Communist) Party

## Back to the Party

By C. E. RUTHERBERG  
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

SINCE last October, the Workers (Communist) Party has been reorganized. In place of the territorial and foreign language branches which existed previously, there have been created as the basic units of the party, the shop and street nuclei.

This reorganization of the party was essential in order that the party establish contact with the workers in the factories who must be won for the Communist movement. The results of the reorganization have already shown themselves in greater activity of the party in relation to the workers' struggles in many sections of the country. The party is actually in contact with the workers in the factories and is able to give leadership and support to their everyday fight while at the same time carrying on its campaigns to win the workers for the political struggle against the capitalist government.

The street nuclei which have replaced the territorial and language branches are also more effective organizations for the mobilization of the party work. The organization of the foreign language speaking comrades into language fractions, which function in the fraternal and other organizations of their language group, has intensified the work in the organization.

The party is making its strength more effective thru the reorganization.

In the process of reorganization, however, quite a number of members of the party lost contact with the party. They have not affiliated with the shop and street nuclei.

These former members of the party joined the party because they supported Communist principles, the desire to participate in the organized struggle of the Communist Party in this country.

All the reasons which impelled them to become members of the party exist today. If they were Communists, and the fact that they joined the party showed that they desired to be Communists and work for the Communist movement, their place is within the ranks of the organized Communist movement, the Workers (Communist) Party.

These former members are urged to take immediate steps to again take their places in the reorganized party. Many of them have temporarily lost contact with the party because of conditions arising in the process of reorganization.

These former members are urged to immediately take steps to again take their places in the party.

In order to enable them to establish contact with the party, the following list of the districts' addresses is published:

District No. 1—Bert Miller, 36 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.  
District No. 2—W. W. Weinstein, 108 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.  
District No. 3—521 York Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
District No. 4—Herbert Benjamin, 213 Williams St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
District No. 5—A. Jakira, 805 James St. N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
District No. 6—I. Amter, 5927 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.  
District No. 7—R. Baker, 1967 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
District No. 8—Arne Swaback, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.  
District No. 9—N. H. Tallentire, Box 1524, Minneapolis, Minn.  
District No. 10—S. J. Clarke, 1017 Washington Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
District No. 12—A. Fliserman, Box 125, Seattle, Wash.  
District No. 13—E. Levin, 225 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif.  
Sub-District No. 2—G. S. Shklar, 38 Howe St., Room 6, New Haven, Conn.

Those former members who desire to again take their places in the organized movement, who are now out of contact with the party, should call at or communicate with the district office and secure assignment to one of the shop or street nuclei of the party.

The party is going forward in its work with new vim and vigor. The workers throughout the country are showing signs of engaging in renewed struggle against the capitalist exploiters and the capitalist system. This makes it necessary for a stronger Communist Party to support and help guide the struggle. Every Communist is needed in the organization of this party.

For those members who have dropped away from the party in the reorganization, the slogan is, "Back to the Party!"

Help strengthen the party organizationally for the great tasks that are before us!

Back to the party and help build the Communist Party, leader of the proletarian revolution!

## List of Assessment Settlements Grows

THE units of the party are at last taking heed of the necessity of quick action in completing the collection of the Special United Labor Ticket Assessment. An increasing number of the nuclei are reporting and remitting the money collected from day to day.

The following nuclei made their report Monday up to noon:

Seattle, Wash., Street Nucleus No. 3	\$ 1.50
Gary, Ind., City Committee	2.50
New York City, Nucleus No. 12 E	2.50
Cleveland, Ohio, Street Nucleus 32	6.00
San Francisco, Calif., Shop Nucleus No. 3	4.50
Akron, Ohio, Street Nucleus 201	5.00
St. Paul, Minn., Street Nucleus No. 2	.50
Brooklyn, N. Y., F. B. S. 18	4.00
Gary, Ind., Shop Nucleus No. 2	5.00
Chicago, Ill., Street Nucleus No. 13	9.00
Portland, Ore., St. 1 W. S.	5.00
Kansas City, Kan., Street Nucleus No. 3	3.00
Brooklyn, N. Y., 3rd F. 2	6.00
Brooklyn, N. Y., 9B F. 1	10.00
Boston, Mass., 2 SS	1.50
Woodlawn, Pa., Street Nucleus No. 1	5.00
Virginia, Pa., Finnish Br.	7.50

The nuclei which have not yet attended to this matter should immediately take action and swell the returns by sending in their reports.

All sub-section, section and city committees should make it their business to make a survey of the units in their territory with the view of securing a settlement for the special assessment stamps without further delay.

"EVERY NUCLEUS MAKE A SETTLEMENT BY AUGUST 1!" is the slogan upon which the party units must act.

## New London Silk Baron Protests Flower Day for Strikers

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27.—The city council of New London granted permission to the Passaic strikers to hold a flower day. In this flower day \$185 was raised.

Hardly had the flower day been held when J. P. Taylor Armstrong, owner of several large silk mills in New London, sent a strong and bitter protest to the city council for granting this permission. Not satisfied with this, he so arranged things that the chamber of commerce and the community chest also sent in protests. It was probably the first time that the workers of New London found out that the chamber of commerce and the community chest

are controlled by the same silk manufacturer. He even had his chief of police, Captain Pinney, make a kick about it.

Organized workers of New London are not going to let this go unchallenged. They are circulating a resolution protesting the action of this silk baron and his tools, the chamber of commerce and community chest, who are trying to dictate to the city council.

## Toronto Shoe Company Signs Up with Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
TORONTO, Can., July 27.—The B. & M. Shoe and Slipper Company has signed an agreement with Local 233 of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union following a walkout in this plant.

## NEW YORK STATE WORKERS PARTY PICKS NOMINEES

### Nominate Candidates for Coming Elections

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Benjamin Gitlow was nominated amid lusty applause as the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor at the New York state convention held at the Labor Temple, 84th street.

He was nominated by Alexander Trachtenberg and seconded by Harry M. Winitsky.

The rest of the state ticket is as follows: Franklin P. Brill, of Buffalo, for lieutenant governor; for comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz; for attorney general, Arthur S. Leeds.

William W. Weinstein reported on the efforts that the Workers (Communist) Party had made for a United Labor Ticket. He told the convention of the communication that was sent to the recent state convention of the socialist party, where, after it was read, August Claessens, secretary of the New York city socialist party, moved that it be filed—in the waste basket.

"Abraham Shipplacoff," continued Weinstein, "made a substitute motion to answer it."

"In the reply the socialist party stated that they agreed with our view of the conditions in this country and that they favor a Labor Party, but they do not believe that we are sincere."

"We are nominating our candidates today, but any time during the campaign we will withdraw them in favor of a united labor ticket if the socialist party will do likewise."

A committee consisting of Weinstein, Krumbelt, Trachtenberg, H. Benjamin and Hoenigler were elected to draw up a reply to the socialist party.

There were 98 delegates present at the convention from New York City, Buffalo, Schenectady, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, Troy, Yonkers and Endicott.

Resolutions on the death of Dzierzhinsky, the British miners' struggle, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Passaic strike, the recent furriers' strike, the present cloakmakers' strike, and one hailing the action of the Central Labor Union of Buffalo in calling a conference to solidify the forces of labor were passed by the convention.

The local candidates nominated are as follows:

Assembly, Manhattan.  
2nd Dist., R. Saltzman; 4th Dist., M. Loonin; 6th Dist., Ben Lifshitz; 8th Dist., Rebecca Grecht; 10th Dist., John McDonald.  
State Senate, Manhattan.  
14th Dist., Elmer T. Allison; 17th Dist., Fannie Warshtafsky; 18th Dist., A. Markoff.

Congress, Manhattan.  
12th Dist., H. M. Winitsky; 13th Dist., Charles Krumbelt; 14th Dist., Alex Trachtenberg.

Assembly, Bronx.  
3rd Dist., J. J. Padgug; 4th Dist., Rose Wortis; 5th Dist., Chas. S. Zimmerman; 7th Dist., J. Bouchowitz.  
Congress, Bronx.  
23rd Dist., M. J. Olgin.

Assembly, Brooklyn.  
6th Dist., Sam Nessim; 14th Dist., George Primoff; 23rd Dist., Morris Rosen.

Congress, Brooklyn.  
8th Dist., Edward F. Lindgren; 10th Dist., Bert Wolfe.

## Private Detective Boasts of Finking and Strikebreaking

NEW YORK, July 27.—A Jim Farley, private detective, is needed "to put real life" into the subway strike, the New York Sun says in a snappy story about the adventures of Jim-the-Strike-Breaker. Farley got credit for smashing strikes, particularly traction strikes, from coast to coast, 21 in three years, with never a failure. For the big "L" strike in New York in 1905 he had his own commissary, own barbers, etc.

"I have about 35 men on my regular payroll, detectives who are able to take up any kind of work, from running a car to solving a murder mystery. At the same time I have a list of over 35,000 names of men who have worked for me or who have been examined and found competent. I pay some of them as much as \$25 a day during a strike," he is quoted as saying.

"New York and Chicago are the only cities in the country where a strike based on real grievances can be broken by the electric railway owners. In both of these cities the public will ride back and forth from work, no matter what the inconvenience and the danger."

## Passaic Strike Head Jailed on Complaint of a Botany Foreman

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—Gustav Deak, 25-year-old secretary-treasurer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, is out on \$1,000 bail. A Botany mill foreman walked into strike headquarters with a policeman and accused Deak of beating him.

## DAN MOODY BEATS 'MA' FERGUSON IN TEXAS DEM. PRIMARIES



Gov. Ferguson of Texas has announced she will resign in accordance with a pledge she made in case she was defeated. She was.

## MOODY VICTOR IN TEXAS; 'MA' TO KEEP PLEDGE

### Winner Denounces Mrs. Ferguson

AUSTIN, Tex., July 27.—While many persons were cheering Mrs. Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson today for what they termed a violation of her pledge to resign immediately in face of overwhelming defeat in the democratic primary on Saturday, Texas as a whole today returned to normalcy, with definite knowledge that Dan R. Moody, attorney general, will be the next governor.

No run off primary will be necessary, even though latest election board figures showed that Moody had fallen short of a majority vote over the rest of the contestants in the race. Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

Will Resign.  
Gov. Ferguson will resign—but not right away. Moody was particularly bitter today in his criticism of his late political enemy. "When the people voted Saturday they know of the challenge and its acceptance and the result constitutes an expression of their desire for an immediate resignation. The issue has been submitted to the people and they have spoken."

Will Wait For Session.  
Mrs. Ferguson announced she will resign immediately after a special session of the legislature is called and a number of department matters are disposed of, the woman governor declared in announcing she would "carry out the terms of her challenge."

The latest totals given out by the Texas election bureau today gave Moody a vote of 373,474 against 259,403 for Mrs. Ferguson. Moody lacked 3,124 votes of having a majority of all votes cast.

## Negro Artists' Strike Closes Negro Theatre

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(FP)—Howard Theater, operated by and for the Negro population of the capital, is strike-bound, pending settlement of its management with the American Federation of Musicians. Ticket-holders for the week had their money refunded.

This house was nonunion, but when a union orchestra from New York arrived with a revue from that city, the visiting musicians refused to play. Sylvester Thomas, local representative of the Negro musicians' union, under instructions from President Weber of the A. F. of M., called out all local musicians who had been hired to replace the New Yorkers. The management tried to run the show with a few nonunion players, but failed and turned down the lights for the week.

Victory for the union is predicted, due to local sentiment.

## Los Angeles Plans Picnic for August 1

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Preparations are being made for a record-breaking crowd at the joint picnic of the Sacco-Vanzetti United Front Defense Conference and the International Labor Defense on August 1. The picnic will take place at the Palisades del Rey Beach.

W. E. Steinbeck, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council and Edgar Owens, state organizer International Labor Defense, will be the speakers.

## Los Angeles Package Party Friday Night

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Friday night, July 30 the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., and the Workers (Communist) Party is going to hold a concert and package party.

Robert Minor

and

Fred Ellis

two leading proletarian artists

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ALBERT COYLE,

Editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal: "Ellis, Minor, Gropper and Art Young are enough to give distinction to the cartoons of any publication. There is a grip and force to their work that is inescapable, even the one does not always agree 100 per cent with their interpretation."

V. F. CALVERTON,

Editor of "The Modern Quarterly" and author: "In dealing with RED CARTOONS one is immediately impressed with the importance of subject matter as well as with the skillfulness of line and ingenuity of conception. Here are proletarian cartoons, conceived in the spirit of the class struggle."

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## PASSAIC POLICE RENEW VIOLENCE UPON PICKETERS

**Beat Up Girl and Jail Picket Leaders**

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—Police have been getting rough again in the Passaic mill strike. This time in Lodi, where the dye houses are. Maggie Pitocco, a 17-year-old striker, was brutally dragged from the picket line and arrested. Reta Verlie, another striker, was so hurt when knocked down by a police officer that she had to be taken to the hospital for an operation.

Three hundred strikers marched around the Lodi jail demanding the release of Sam Elmer, a Negro picket leader; Paul Iannelli and Mario Iannelli, all of whom were arrested on the picket line after an attack by police and private detectives on Elmer.

### Fake Suit Blows Up.

The \$50,000 breach of promise suit which Albert Weisbord called a fake from the beginning has been dismissed. A certain "Rosalind Lapmore" was supposed to have filed suit against the young strike leader. The address given by the "young lady" was non-existent and her attorney admitted in an affidavit that he had not seen her lately.

### Poison Ivy Fights Strikers.

"Poison" Ivy Lee is assisting Passaic wool textile mill owners. Federated Press has it on excellent authority. Lee's office is doing the job—part of it for the so-called citizens' committee which has been attacking the strikers. Lee is personal adviser to the Rockefellers and is noted for his vicious Ludlow stories.

## WHEELER BACKS BOSSES' MAN IN MONT. ELECTION

**Opposes Candidate of F.-L. Party**

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.  
GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 27.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler is once again double-crossing the workers and farmers of this state, just as he did when he voted in the senate for the House of Morgan world court.

This time he is out supporting Mayor H. B. Mitchell of Great Falls, the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. political plant, who is a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket.

He spoke here the other day with Mitchell at an organization meeting of the democratic henchmen and praised the corporation candidate. Thus he puts himself in opposition to the candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party, Claire Stoner.

He spoke together with Governor Erickson, who was a party to the persecution of Hal Saunders White and who is also owned and controlled by the copper company.

## Martins Ferry Miners Aid the British Strikers

MARTINS FERRY, O., July 27.—Local No. 284 of the United Mine Workers at a recent meeting passed a resolution demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti and pointing out the miscarriage even of capitalist "justice" against the two men. At the same meeting the local voted \$100 for the British miners' relief.

Small Power Company to Sell.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—The Cobden Light and Power Co. today filed application with the Illinois commerce commission for permission to sell its properties to the Central Illinois Public Service Co. for a consideration of \$27,000. The Central Illinois Public Service Co. also asks a certificate to operate the properties.

## FOR A GOOD TIME, FOR A GOOD CAUSE

For Your Own Benefit attend the

## CONCERT AND PACKAGE PARTY

arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of Los Angeles, Cal., at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. on FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30th. Good musical program and other features. Admission 25 cents.

## Frantic Scenes Enacted at Bank of France and Bourse As French Financial Crisis Threatens Complete Crash



Above, the Bourse, Paris stock exchange; below, the Bank of France, the treasury of which has been almost depleted. Left, Raymond Poincare, the militarist, chosen premier in an last effort to stabilize French capitalism. Above is M. Moreau, president of the Bank of France.

## HARVESTER CO. HEAD RESENTS CRITICISM IN FARM PAPER; TO HEAR MUCH MORE NEXT ISSUE

BISMARCK, N. D., July 27.—The United Farmer, a progressive farm monthly published in this city by the United Farmers' Educational League has received a letter from the vice-president and treasurer of the International Harvester Company, George V. Ranney, complaining about an article in the May number of the paper entitled, "Harvester Trust Exploits Both Farmers, Workers."

The article was written by Thurber Lewis of the staff of The DAILY WORKER and the next issue of the United Farmer will publish Mr. Ranney's letter and reply by Lewis.

The Harvester company official resented what he termed were some serious misstatements of fact concerning his firm. He said, "It is utterly untrue that the employees in our plant are among the most highly exploited city workers." And again, "If harvester employees are exploited then so is every person in the United States who works for wages."

### They Agree.

Lewis, in his answer, agrees with Ranney 100 per cent on this latter statement and also points out that the basic rate of wages for Harvester workers is 40 cents per hour with a 50-hour working week.

Ranney denies that the Harvester trust is any longer a monopoly. "The charge that the Harvester Company is a 'great monopoly that gets fatter every day by robbing both the workers and the farmers' is both untrue and absurd. There is no worker in the company's employ who stays on his job except by choice. . . . Similarly no farmer buys anything that the Harvester Company produces out of any kind of necessity or compulsion."

### Morgan Born.

In answer to this, Lewis goes into some detail in recounting the history of the trust from its inception under the aegis of the J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1902 to the report of the Federal Trade Commission in 1920 announcing that the order of dissolution handed down by a U. S. District Judge dividing the firm had no effect whatever upon the monopolistic control of the company.

### "Vertical" Trust.

Lewis briefly outlines the resources of the trust, revealing it to be a powerful concern of the "vertical" kind: "It owns four iron ore mines, 6,140 acres of coal land in Kentucky, 79,000 acres of timberland with two sawmills to go along, a sisal plantation in Cuba, a steel mill and coke by-product plant in South Chicago, Ill. In addition to switching lines of its own. The Harvester Company owns 19 works in this country, 3 in Canada and 6 in other countries abroad."

Let's be misunderstood, Lewis takes occasion to deny that his article was in the nature of any kind of "trust busting." "As for the so-called 'independents,' they too are supporting 'coupon-clippers' and exploiting both workers and farmers alike."

### Huge Earnings.

To Ranney's denial of fabulous earnings, Lewis points out that the company paid out in cash to stockholders \$22,633,336 in 1924 and adds, "This

## MASSACHUSETTS WAGES AND JOB LIST FALL OFF

**Coolidge Prosperity Is Hardly Visible**

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.  
Cal's republican prosperity is passing his home state by, to judge from the June employment report of the Massachusetts department of labor. The department shows factory employment in the state 3.1 per cent below May and a full 8 per cent below the high point of the year in March. In three months nearly 50,000 factory workers have been laid off.

Employment in the state is thus slightly below June, 1925. It is 18 per cent under the average for 1923. This means loss of jobs to over 100,000 Massachusetts workers in the three-year interval.

### General.

The curtailment, says the report, was general and not confined to any single industry or group of industries. Of the 20 leading industries 15 showed big layoffs. Manufacturers of rubber tires made the heaviest cuts, laying off 9 per cent of their employees. Other severe cuts were 8 per cent in textile machinery, 5 per cent each in cotton mills, furniture factories and rubber footwear plants, and 4 per cent in boots and shoes.

### Wages Down, Too.

The report shows 43.1 per cent of employed on part time. This is slightly worse than June, 1925, when 41.7 per cent of the workers were on part time. In 11 industries, including the most important ones in the state, a majority of the workers are reported on part time. These are the automobile, boot and shoe, carpet, confectionery, cotton goods, textile dyeing, knit goods, meat packing, stove, textile machinery and woolen goods industries.

Weekly wages averaged \$24.07, a slight decrease from May, but better than June, 1925, when the average was \$23.42. Male workers averaged \$28.71 and women \$16.39.

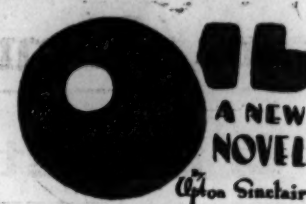
## Negro Porters Give Lie to Pullman Co.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Pullman Company is spreading thru a few Negro weeklies that the sleeping car porters are wrangling and fighting among themselves. This is not true. This is only evidence that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has jockeyed the Pullman Company into a position where the latter recognizes that its only chance of escape from the ever tightening strangle hold of the brotherhood upon the so-called employee representation plan—company union—lies in spreading false rumors and suspicion and attempting to cause dissension among the members of the real union.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

### Gag Five, Blow Safe.

Employees of an ice cream manufacturing plant arriving for work today found the night force of five men bound and gagged and the company's safe blown with nitroglycerin. About \$3,000 was obtained by the bandits, who, the released men said, worked three hours to open the safe.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunny, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. His Dad warns him of dangers, tobacco, drink and women—a little bashfully on the latter. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Christmas holidays come and Dad and Bunny go quail hunting on their new preserve. Bunny meets Ruth again. Ruth tells him that Paul sent her a book that spoke against the bible and that her Dad caught her reading it and whaled her.

### III

"What was the book?" he asked, and she told him it was called "The Age of Reason"; it was an old-time book, and maybe Bunny had heard of it. Bunny never had; but naturally he resolved to find a copy, and read it, and tell Ruth all that was in it.

He went back to his father, and poured out his indignation; but Dad took much the same view of the matter as Ruth. Of course it was a shame for a child to be whipped for trying to get knowledge, but old Abel Watkins was the boss in his own family, and had the right to discipline his children. Dad said he had heard of the book; it was by a famous "infidel" named Revolution. Dad had never read the book, but it was easy to understand how Mr. Watkins had been outraged by it; if Paul was reading such things, he had surely traveled far.

Bunny couldn't rest there; it was too horrible that Ruth should be beaten because she tried to use her mind. Bunny kept talking about it all afternoon, there ought to be a law to prevent such a thing. Dad said the law would only interfere in case the father had used unusual and cruel punishment. Bunny insisted that Dad ought to do something, and Dad laughed, and asked if Bunny wanted him to adopt Ruth. Bunny didn't want that, but he thought Dad should use his influence with the old man. To this Dad answered, it would be foolish to try to reason with a crank like that, the more you argued the more set he would become; what influence Dad possessed, he had got by pretending to agree with the old man's delusions.

But Bunny wouldn't drop the subject—Dad could do something if he would, and he absolutely must. And so Dad thought for a bit, and then he said: "I'll tell you, son; what you and me have got to go is to get a new religion." Bunny knew this tone—his father was "kidding" him, and so he waited patiently. Yes, Dad said, they would have to elaborate the True Word; they must make it one of the cardinal points in this Word that girls were never to be beaten by men. There would have to be a special revelation, just on that point, said Dad; and so Bunny began to take an interest. Dad asked him questions about Paul, what Paul believed, and what Paul had said about Ruth, and what Ruth had told him about herself. Bunny realized that Dad was going to try something, and he waited.

They shot some more quail, and came back and built a big camp-fire, and had a jolly supper, and then Dad said, "Now let's go start that new religion." So they strolled down to the cabin. Dad in deep thought, and Bunny on tiptoe with curiosity—for you never could tell what Dad would do when he was in a mood of mischief. In after years the boy used to look back upon this moment and marvel; what would their emotions have been, had they been able to foresee the consequences of their jest—a "revelation" moment that was to shake the whole State of California, or at any rate the rural portion of it, and of several states adjoining.

### IV

Well, old Mr. Watkins invited them cordially to come in; and Sadie and Meellie gave up their chairs and sat on a box or something in a corner of the room. It was the first time that Bunny had been inside the Watkins' home, and it gave him a shuddering sense of poverty. It was bare boards inside, the same as out; there was a big, unpainted table, and six unpainted chairs, a few shelves with crockery, a few pans hanging on the wall, and a stove that rested on a stone where one leg was broken. That was everything, literally everything—save for a feeble kerosene lamp, which enabled you to see the rest. There were two other rooms to the cabin, one for the husband and wife, and the other for the three girls, who slept in one bed. Attached to the back of the house was a shed with two bunks against the wall, the top one occupied by Eli, and the other vacant, a reminder of the sheep that had strayed.

Eli was in the room, having come back from his expedition. Eli was now eighteen, and had attained the full stature of a man; also his voice was that of a man, except that now and then it cracked and went up in a way that would have been comical, if anybody that listened to Eli ever had a sense of fun. Just now he was telling his parents and wondering sisters how the Holy Spirit had blessed him again, the shivers had seized him, and old Mrs. Puffer had been instantly relieved of her pains. Mr. Watkins said "Amen!" three or four times, very loud, and then he turned to Dad, remarking, "The Lord blesses us in our children." Dad said yes, that was true, possibly more true than they knew; he asked, had Mr. Watkins ever thought of the possibility that the Lord might send a new revelation into the world? And instantly you could see the family sit up, and fix their eyes upon Dad, the whole six of them, as rigid as so many statutes. What did their visitor mean?

(To be continued)

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
MORITZ J. LOEB  
Editors  
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## A Priestly Strike

When over three million of British workers downed tools in aid of the miners, Cardinal Bourne, agent of the vatican in England, denounced their action as immoral and called on them in the name of his god and under threat of eternal damnation to return to work. They were in rebellion against their king, he said.

This was in Britain where the catholic church is a pillar of the capitalist political machine tho it is not the state religion.

Now the scandal is on the other foot. On orders from Rome, sometimes called the Black International, an episcopal letter has gone forth to every catholic church in Mexico announcing that on July 31 when the new anti-superstition laws go into effect, the priests will be withdrawn from the churches and no masses will be celebrated.

We doubt very much if such a strike will seriously affect either the economic or intellectual life of Mexico. If all the priests on earth suddenly halted their mummeries it would not stop a blade of grass from growing.

Not only does the pope withdraw his priests from the altars, but he announces that all government officials guilty of formulating the anti-catholic decrees are liable to excommunication. This means that they are declared outlaws by the church. What would have happened to Calles and his supporters had they bearded the pope several centuries ago is not pleasant to contemplate. But the days of the inquisition are past. The worst that can happen to them now is to incur the wrath of the Wall Street bankers, run into a counter-revolution fomented by the pope or to see the republic invaded by the American imperialists, with the blessing of the catholic hierarchy in America and the vatican.

And this is the punishment the catholic church has in mind for the government of the Mexican republic. The pope has never relinquished the idea of regaining the temporal power lost to the vatican when Luther nailed up his famous theses on the door of a humble church.

Rome lost out to protestantism, the favorite religion of the capitalists. But protestantism is now losing out to Rome. This is the era of centralization, and protestantism is too decentralized to cope with the disciplined machine of the man who pretends to be custodian of St. Peter's keys.

Rome is trying to crack Mexico. When it gets a thoro licking, it will compromise with tongue in cheek. But it would rather have the task of being spiritual stevedore for Wall Street than be tolerated by the radical petty bourgeois Mexicans who control the government of that country.

## Is the Press Subsidized?

The Chicago Tribune of July 23, asks this question and our reply is a loud "yes."

The Trib, needless to say, did not have The DAILY WORKER in mind, but we could not live without a subsidy any more than could the Trib.

We are subsidized by the dimes and nickels of the workingclass. Sometimes they only give us pennies.

The Tribune is subsidized by the millions of dollars spent yearly by manufacturing, commercial and transportation interests. The same is true of all other capitalist papers.

Whenever those interests have a struggle with their employees, the sheets that live on revenue from their advertisements naturally take their side against the workers. When an accident occurs in the large Chicago department stores, the dailies hardly ever mention it in their columns. It might hurt business.

The Tribune suggests that the senate committee investigating primary campaign expenditures in Illinois, should probe into charges that newspapers are subsidized by one or the other side of the prohibition issue. Some evil spirits circulated the rumor that the Trib was taking money from the wine growers of France in return for singing the praises of light wine and beer. The Trib thinks it is only fair to the press that those charges should be included within the scope of the slush quiz. It is willing to submit to the senate committee's dissecting knife in the interests of political hygiene.

All of which is the bunk.

What the Tribune wants is publicity and increased circulation. It does not have to accept bribes from the dries and the bootleggers on one side or from the wets on the other. It gets its subsidy from its advertisers. The advertisers pay rates in proportion to the circulation of the advertising medium. Therefore a paper, that lives on such revenue will use any means to jack up its circulation. The Tribune flays prohibition because it caters to a territory that is more wet than dry; it used columns of space telling about the Eucharistic congress because the catholic church is a powerful political organization and also well represented in business life. This policy brings both circulation and advertising revenue.

One subsidy is as good as another. Money is money.

## They Are Having a Wonderful Time

Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and Theodore Roosevelt of the Guaranty Trust company are vacationing in the pleasant land of Brittany, France. They have not a care in the world.

Mellon did not make the ocean trip in the interests of business, we are informed. That Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and J. P. Morgan happened to be in Europe at the same time is only a coincidence!

With the bankers, business is pleasure. Commuting between the United States and Europe on palatial liners is not exactly disagreeable work.

The surprising thing is that the capitalists do not become demoralized thru luxurious living, tho the workers are constantly told that it is better for them to live frugally, and guard against enervating poison of idleness.

Mellon's business in France is to help put another ball and chain on the feet of the French workers and peasants. This is the kind of work that gives Wall Street's secretary of the treasury pleasure. He is having a wonderful time.

# Stalin Reviews the British General Strike

This is the third and last of a series of three articles on the British General Strike by the secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## THE LESSONS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE

1. The crisis in the coal industry in England and the general strike in connection with it sharply raise the question of the socialization of the instruments and means of production in the sphere of the coal industry, with the establishment of workers' control. That is a question of the conquest of socialism. It is hardly necessary to point out that there are and there can be no other ways of a fundamental solution of the crisis in the coal industry except that proposed by the British Communist Party. The crisis in the coal industry and the general strike bring the British working class very close to the question of the practical realization of socialism.

2. The British working class was compelled to discover by personal experience that the basic obstacle on the way to its aim is the political power of the capitalists, in this case, the conservative party and its government. If the general council of trade unions feared like the plague to recognize the indissoluble bond of the economic struggle with the political struggle, then the British workers cannot help but understand now that the question of power in their difficult struggle with organized capital is now the basic question, and that without solving the question of power it is impossible to solve either the crisis in the coal industry or the general crisis in the whole industry of England.

3. The course and outcome of the general strike cannot help but convince the working class of Britain that parliament, the constitution, the king and the rest of the attributes of bourgeois power are no other than a shield of the capitalist class, directed against the proletariat. The strike removed the protecting fetishes and the inviolable sanctity from parliament and from the constitution. The workers will understand that the present constitution is a weapon for the bourgeoisie, directed against the workers. The workers cannot help but understand that they also need their own workers' constitution as a weapon against the bourgeoisie. I believe that the mastering of that fact is the greatest achievement of the British working class.

4. The course and outcome of the strike cannot help but convince the working masses of Britain of the worthlessness of the old leaders, grown up in the old school of the British policy of compromise. They cannot help but understand that the old leaders must be changed by new revolutionary leaders.

5. The British workers cannot help but understand now that the British miners are the advance troops of the British working class, and that support of the miners' strike and securing of its victory is, therefore, the cause of the whole working class of England. The whole course of the strike dictates to the British working class the absolute immutability of that lesson.

6. The British workers cannot help but convince themselves in the difficult moment of the general strike, when the platforms and programs of the various parties are tested in action, that the only party capable of maintaining the interests of the working class courageously and determinedly to the end, is the Communist Party.

Such, in general, are the principal lessons of the general strike in England.

A Few Inferences.  
NOW I will make a few inferences of practical significance.

The first question is that of the stabilization of capital. The strike in England showed that the decisions of the Communist International on the temporary and unsteady character of the stabilization are absolutely correct. The attack of British capital on the British miners is an attempt to transform the temporary, unsteady stabilization into a steady and permanent stabilization. This attempt was not crowned and could not be crowned with success. The British workers, replying to that attempt with a tremendous strike, showed the whole capitalist world that it is impossible to reestablish a durable stabilization of capitalism under post-war conditions, that the experiments of the British kind are pregnant with the danger of destroying the basis of capitalism. But if the assumption with regard to the durability of the stabilization of capitalism is incorrect, then the opposite, that the stabilization is at an end, that it is liquidated, and that we have now entered upon a period of the highest wave of revolutionary storm, is just as incorrect. The stabilization of capital is continuing; it is temporary, unsteady, but nevertheless it is stabilization.

FURTHERMORE, for the very reason that the present temporary and unsteady stabilization still continues, capital will continue to endeavor to attack the working class. Of course the lesson of the British strike must show the whole capitalist

world, how risky for the life and existence of capital an experiment of that kind is which the conservative party undertook in England. That the experiment will not pass without injury to the conservative party, there is hardly any reason to doubt. It is equally impossible to doubt that this lesson will be learned by the capitalists of the whole world. Nevertheless, capital will still endeavor to make fresh attacks on the working class, for it feels insecure and it cannot fail to feel the need of steadying itself. The task of the working class and of the Communist Parties consists in preparing their forces for warding off such attacks on the working class.

The task of the Communist Party consists in continuing in future the organization of the united front of the workers, to apply all energy toward transforming the attack of the capitalists into a counter-attack of the working class, into a revolutionary offensive of the working class, into a struggle of the working class to set up the dictatorship of the proletariat and to do away with capitalism.

FINALLY, in order to fulfill these tasks, the working class of England must, above all, free itself from its present leaders. One cannot wage war on the capitalists with such leaders as Thomas and MacDonald. One cannot hope for victory with such traitors as Henderson and Clunes at one's back. The working class of England must learn to throw such leaders out for there is a choice of but one of two things—either the working class of England must learn to throw out the Thomases and MacDonalds, or it will not see its victory any more than it can see its own ears.

Such, comrades, are a few inferences which are obvious in themselves.

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Dear Comrade: The DAILY WORKER, as well as all the members of our party, makes always its job to explain to the workers the need of class solidarity. I think that there are still in our party members that need a little explanation as to the real conception of solidarity of the workers.

The strike of the I. R. T. workers of New York is still going on and, on the other hand, the trains are starting to work almost normally. This is not due only to the number of scabs employed by the I. R. T., but also to the assistance that the public indirectly is giving the company by riding in their cars.

Need Instructions.

A great number of workers and also members of our party are boycotting the I. R. T. lines since the beginning of the strike. This should be what every worker ought to do. However, there are still members of our party that think that riding on the elevated trains of the I. R. T. is not going against the strikers, because, they say, the strike is in effect only in the subway.

I think The DAILY WORKER should write an editorial calling the party members and all the workers of New York in general to abstain themselves from riding on the "L." They should be made to see that in riding on the elevated they are helping the company, also the "Brotherhood," which is fighting the strikers.

A Plain Case.

They should be told that it is no more a question of boycotting the subways because we want to help especially the workers that struck for a raise of wages, but that the strike aims at organizing all the I. R. T. workers in a real union and that all those that oppose this move are strikebreakers and should not be helped.

Deeds, Not Words.

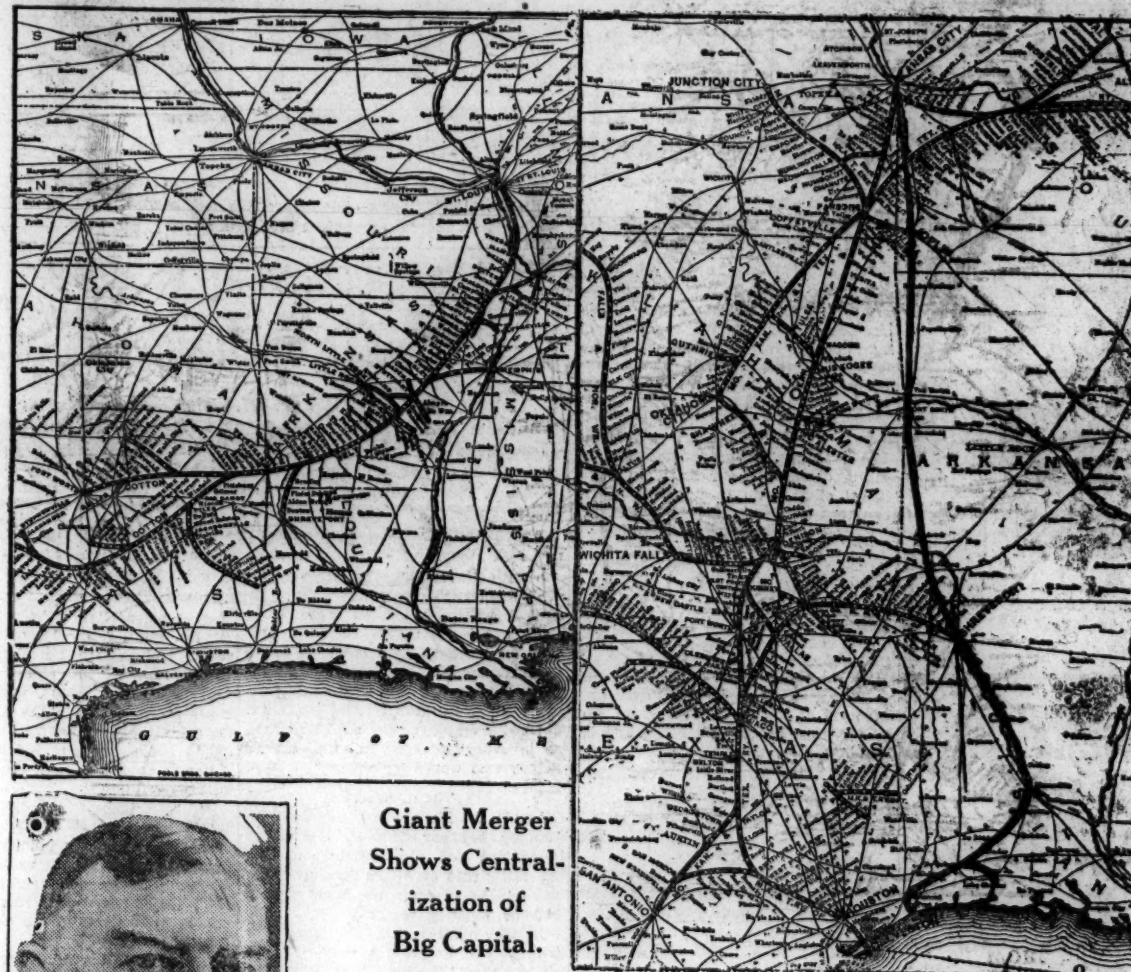
In short, I would ask the editor of The DAILY WORKER to write an editorial bringing out all these points and calling particularly to the members of our party not to ride on any cars belonging to the I. R. T., whether they run on the subway or elevated lines, and thus show our solidarity with the strikers in fact and not in words, as people are starting to accuse us of doing. With Communist greetings, David Amariglio, Member of F. D. 2, Sec. 1C, W. P. A.

## Textile Workers to Have Prisoners for Their Competitors

WASHINGTON, July 27—(FP)—Attorney General Sargent announces that the textile mill in the federal prison at Atlanta has been authorized to buy 600,000 pounds of white yarn at the prevailing low prices, to make canvass for the post office and navy departments during the next fiscal year. An order of 120,000 yards of khaki canvass has been delivered to the marine corps depot at Philadelphia, and has been accepted as being of good quality.

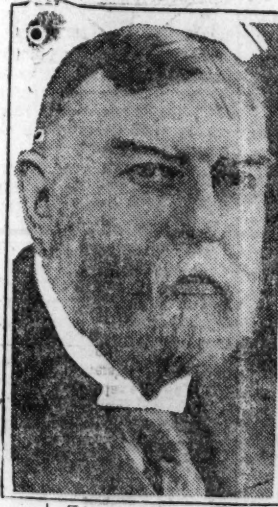
## Four German Pioneers to Visit Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 27.—Responding to an invitation extended by the Moscow bureau of Young Pioneers, a delegation of four Pioneers, children of German workers, is being sent on a visit to the Soviet Union by the German Union of Young Spartacans.



Giant Merger Shows Centralization of Big Capital.

L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, show below, is one of the moving spirits in the huge proposed merger of three southwest railroads comprising 6,500 miles of track. The interstate commerce commission has been asked to o. k. the merger of the railroads which will combine assets of approximately \$600,000,000. The three roads are the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road and the St. Louis Southwestern. Map at left shows the St. Louis and Southwestern. Map at right shows the other two, the roads running somewhat parallel, the "M. K. & T." on the west and the Kansas City Southern on the east. The M. K. & T. runs from St. Louis to Galveston and extends west to Wichita, Kansas, and Amarillo, Tex. The Kansas City Southern runs from Kansas City to Port Arthur. This is but one of a series of huge railroad mergers being maneuvered by finance capital in Wall Street and the natural outcome of which is the domination of the entire system by one banking group. The railroad bosses are giving the workers a lesson in amalgamation.



L. F. LOREE

## How Long, American Workers, Oh! How Long?

By J. B. W.-L.A.

How long, oh! how long yet will the American workers tolerate the injustices practiced against them?

How long will the American workers allow the police to club and slug workers, even children and women, when they make efforts to better their living conditions?

How long will the American workers, who produce the wealth in this magnificently wealthy country, pray and beg for a better living?

How long will the American workers allow their fellow workers, brothers and sisters, to be jailed for going on strike in an effort to get a little more of the wealth they produce?

How long will the American workers tolerate a government that takes sides with their exploiters, the bosses, the moneyed oligarchy?

How long will the American workers stand for jailing and "legally" murdering their best and most militant

fighters, their best blood, by the boss controlled courts, etc.?

How long will the workers allow Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings and over a hundred other known fighters for the most humanly rights of the workers to linger in prisons and meet death in the electric chairs, the hangman's nooses or from the prison diseases or become crippled for life?

How long will the American workers allow the exploiters to revel in luxury while the workers themselves toil day after day in order to make a living?

How long will the American workers allow themselves to be cajoled and beguiled to believe that the workers have the same privileges as their employers, their exploiters?

How long will the American workers let themselves be fooled that they have nothing in common with the workers of other countries, their fel-

low worker sisters and brothers?

How long will the American workers not recognize the fact that what concerns one individual or organization of their class concerns every individual member of the working class of America, aye the world?

How long will the American workers allow their meetings to be hindered, stopped and participants in them be jailed by the boss-controlled government?

How long will it be before the American workers as a whole realize the fact that there exists a working and an exploiting class in America?

How long will the American workers allow themselves to be used to fight their bosses' wars, to shed their blood for their exploiters, to suffer untold misery from them?

How long will it be before the American workers realize that wars are created by their exploiters because of the contradictions in the capitalist system of society; to be more specific, because of the financial onslaughts by one clique of capitalist exploiters of workers against another clique of capitalist exploiters of workers?

How long will it be before the Am-

SATURDAY

JULY 31

## Segregation

A flaming protest on the injustices perpetrated on the Negro worker, by C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON. With unusual illustrations by the noted proletarian artist LYDIA GIBSON.

## What Has Become of the Former Ruling Class of Russia?

A splendid article by the German scientist RICHARD LEWINSOHN. Translated for The Daily Worker by the well-known English writers EDEN and CEDAR PAUL.

## Life and Struggles in Ireland

A record of the life of the Irish worker today brilliantly pictured, by T. H. O'FLAHERTY.

Other features, including

## CARTOONS

by A. JERGER, VOSE, ELLIS, MINOR and others.

You Will Find These Splendid Features in Saturday's Issue of

## The New Magazine Supplement

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.